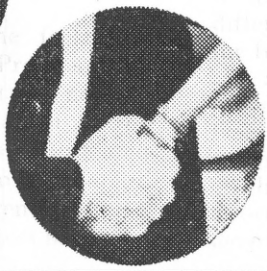
TRICONTINENTAL



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TRICONTINENTAL

The Revolutionary Firmness of the Congo (Brazzaville)

The people of the Congo, (B) have once more come out victorious from the aggressive manoeuvers of the imperialists and colonialists. Integrated in The National Movement of the Revolution, the people have thwarted the latest conspiracy, which planned to deviate the country from the road of democracy and progress, and establish once more the policy of serfdom which ruled the country during the times of the overthrown government of Fulbert Youlou.

For the Congolese, the frustrated coup d'etat against the President Alphonse Massemba Debat is nothing new. By its characteristics, it is the same sort of scheme as the frustrated putsch of July 1965, when a group of reactionary officers and agents of imperialism tried to put themselves in power.

The plans and efforts of the Congo, to raise the standard of living of the masses, and develop the country, have not been carried out in a peaceful manner. The enemies of the young Republic have renewed their provocative actions against the people. They have carried out aerial recognizance, attacks to the villages, kidnapping of civilians, assassination of political personalities and members of the armed forces and they try by all means in their power to sow the seed of discord among the different tribes, and also using religion for furthering their counter-revolutionary aims, just as they have done in other countries that have been freed from the colonial yoke.

The aggressions against the Republic of the Congo are entwined with the efforts of the imperialists and their agents in Africa, to facilitate their

policy of "war to the wars of national liberation" and which can not be disentangled from the plans to implant docile régimes, which have had their maximum expression in the six successive coups which have occurred in West Africa since last November.

These criminal actions against the Congo (Brazzaville) are fundamentally caused by the fury felt by the imperialists and the colonialists in view of the trend of the Congolese government. The balance of the events during the time that has elapsed since the popular uprising, which in three days overthrew the Youlou régime is ample proof of this assertion. In a period of a little over three years, the ties that bound the country to Occident have been gradually broken and diplomatic, cultural and commercial relations have been established with socialist countries; a policy of positive neutrality has been proclaimed, working for the consolidation of the African unity, the struggle against colonialism and the attaining of national independence; on more than one occasion it has declared, in no uncertain terms, that the government has chosen a policy of scientific socialism, anti-imperialist and in favor of an active participation in the world revolutionary struggle.

In the internal order, the new route has also underkaten far-reaching transformations. For example, a few days before the attempted coup, the government stated that the National Movement of the Revolution was the principal directing organism through which the power of the people is to be applied. Last June 7th. the government issued a statement to the effect that the state controlled National Department of Commerce, would extend its activities to all the regions of the country. On the 22nd. of this month, the National Assembly approved a law relative to the organization of the National Popular Army, under the control of the NMR and the government. A law was also approved, regarding the special discounts to be applied to the salaries of the workers, to increment the special fund for the economic and social development of the country. There also was another law approved, authorizing the nationalization of the buildings and houses abandoned by their former owners. Finally. four days before the frustrated coup on June 28th., the government announced that it proposed to start the planification of the national econmy, nationalizing the means of transportation, both urban and by railway, as well as the mails and the telegraph system.

Faced with the failure of the conspiracy, the Yankee imperialists cynically tried to mask it under the guise of a false state of unrest on account of the presence of Cuban military instructors and technicians in Brazzaville, hiding the fact that the Cubans are there precisely to assist in the training of the people in civilian defense and the organization of an army, authentically popular, able to face and circumvent the aggressive manoeuvers of imperialism. Cuba, a country as small as the Congo, but with its criminal enemy much nearer, has known, nevertheless, how to fulfill to the utmost its duties of international solidarity, giving heartfelt cooperation to the government of Massemba Debat, as soon as it was requested by the Congo government.

From the events which occurred in the Congo (B) it can be inferred that the Congolese people. who is actively participatin in the construction of a new country with a non-capitalist basis, is decided to defend the conquests attained by the revolution of August 15th., 1963. For this, it counts in addition to the organism directed by the government, the labor unions and political organizations, with the militia and the popular army, which is being forged with the help of Socialist Cuba.

Until Final Victory!

(Appeal of President Ho Chi Minh to the Vietnamese People)

Compatriots and fighters in the whole country!

The criminal Northamerican imperialists have unleashed a war of aggression in an attempt to conquer our motherland, but they are suffering terrific setbacks.

They have landed nearly 300,000 troops in the Southern part of our country. They have employed a puppet administration and a mercenary army, fed by them as a weapon in their policy of aggression. They have availed themselves of extremely savage methods of warfare; toxic chemical products, napalm bombs, etc. They have applied the policy of "Burn all, kill all, destroy everything". With these crimes they expect to subject our compatriots of the South.

But, under the firm and wise direction of the National Front of Liberation, the army and the people of South Vietnam, closely united and heroically fighting, have achieved very glorious victories and are decided to continue

fighting until final victory, in order to liberate the South, defend the North and later on achieve the reunification of the nation.

The Northamerican aggressors have openly carried on air raids against North Vietnam, in a vain attempt of overcoming their defeats in the South, and endeavoring to impose "negotiations" in accordance with their conditions.

But North Vietnam will not waver. Our army and people have proven a mounting eagerness in increasing production and fighting heroically. Up to now, we have shot down over 1,200 planes. We are fully decided to defeat the war of destruction of our enemies, and at the same time, extend our total support to our dear compatriots in the South.

Recently the Northamerican aggressors have taken a hysteric action in their new step in the escalating of the war, which is indeed very grave; they made air raids against the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong. This was a desperate act, comparable to the death throes of a beast of prey, mortally wounded. Johnson and his clique should understand this: they may send 500,000 soldiers, a million or even more, to further the war of aggression against South Vietnam. But they will never be able to break the iron will of the heroic people of Vietnam to fight against the Northamerican aggression and for national salvation. The more ferocious they become, in that same measure will they increase the gravity of their crimes. The war may last 5, 10, 20 years, or even more. Hanoi, Haiphong, and other cities and the industries may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will never be cowed! There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. When the day of Victory arrives, our people will reconstruct our motherland, with larger and more munificent constructions.

It is common knowledge that each time they scheme to intensify their criminal war, the Northamerican aggressors revert to their usual swindle of "peace conversations", with the manifest intent of deceiving world public opinion and blaming Vietnam for not wanting to enter into "peace conferences"!

—President Johnson!, reply publicly to the Northamerican people and all the peoples of the world: who has sabotaged the Geneva Agreements which guarantee the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam? Have Vietnamese troops invaded the United States and massacred the Northamericans? Is it not the Northamerican Government who has sent Yankee troops to invade Vietnam and massacre the Vietnamese people?

As soon as the United States end the war of aggression against Vietnam and withdraw all the Northamerican soldiers from our country, as well as the satellite troops, peace will be immediately restored.

The position of Vietnam is quite clear: it is the position of the Four Points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Five Points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. There is no other alternative!

The people of Vietnam love peace, but a real peace, a peace with independence and freedom, and not a false peace —a "Northamerican peace".

To defend the independence of our motherland, and fulfill our sacred obligations towards the other countries who are fighting against Yankee imperialism, our people and our army, united as a single man, are prepared to struggle resolutely until final victory is achieved, regardless of the sacrifices and hardships which may be necessary. In the past we defeated the Japanese fascists and vanquished the French

colonialists, under even more difficult circumstances. Today, the conditions in the country and abroad are more favourable, and the struggle of our people against the Northamerican aggression and for the national salvation is destined to attain total victory.

Dear compatriots and fighters,

We are powerful in our just cause, counting with the unity of our people, from North to South, our traditions of valorous struggle and the wide sympathy and support of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive peoples of the whole world. WE WILL WIN!

Under the present circumstances, we are as one in our decision to undergo all penalties and sacrifices, in an effort to fulfill the glorious historic mission of our people and achieve the defeat of the Northamerican aggressors.

In the name of the people of Vietnam, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express the warm gratitude of our people to the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive peoples of the world, including those of the North American nation, for their fervent support and assistance. I am certain that, confronted with these new criminal plans of the Northamerican imperialists, the people and the governments of the fraternal socialist countries, as well as the countries who love peace and justice, will support and assist, even more vigorously, the struggle of the Vietnamese people until the final victory is attained, in the battle against Northamerican aggression and for the National Salvation.

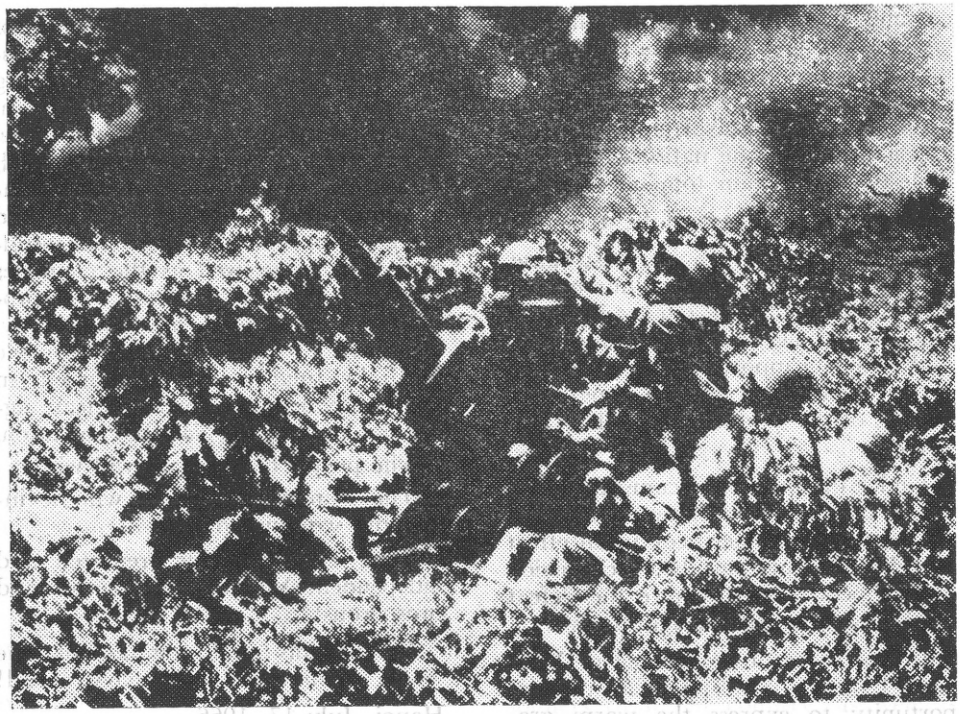
The people of Vietnam will win!

The Yankee aggressors will be inevitably vanquished!

Long live a pacific, reunited and independent Vietnam, democratic and prosperous!

Compatriots and fighters of the whole country, march bravely ahead!

Hanoi, July 17, 1966.



The OSPAAAL Supports the Just Struggle of the Vietnamese People

The heroic struggle of the people of Vienam has received a new encouragement from the Appeal formulated on July 17th., 1966 by President Ho Chi Minh to his fellow citizens in the whole country. The great leader of Vietnam, in the face of the new step which Yankee imperialiss have taken in the escalating of the war, has reaffirmed the unbreakable decision of Vietnam to fight until total victory to free the South, defend the North and bring about the final national reunification.

President Ho Chi Minh unmasks the vile Yankee propaganda, when he directly asks Johnson who it is that has sabotaged the Geneva Agreements, who has invaded Vietnam and massacred the Vietnamese troops that have invaded Vietnam and massacred the Vietnamese people that shall never be cowed, in spite of Yankee barbarism. He has proclaimed that there is nothing so precious as independence and freedom, and the aggressors will sooner or later know the humiliation of defeat.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL supports with revolutionary fervor the declarations of President Ho Chi Minh, which have not only reverberated in Vietnam, but have also

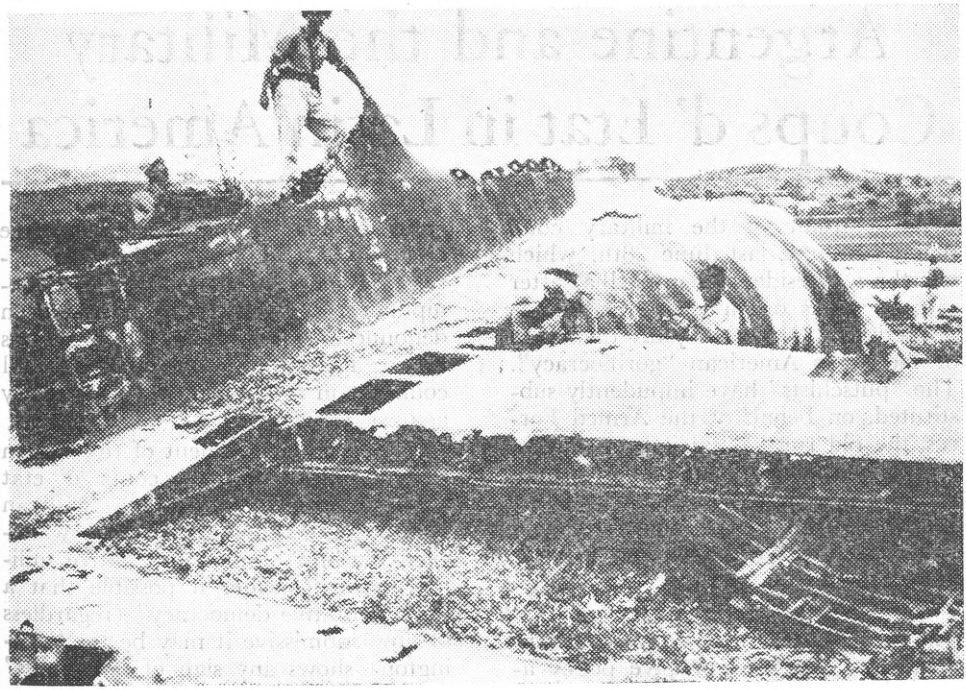
raised the faith and the optimism of all the peoples who are fighting for their liberation.

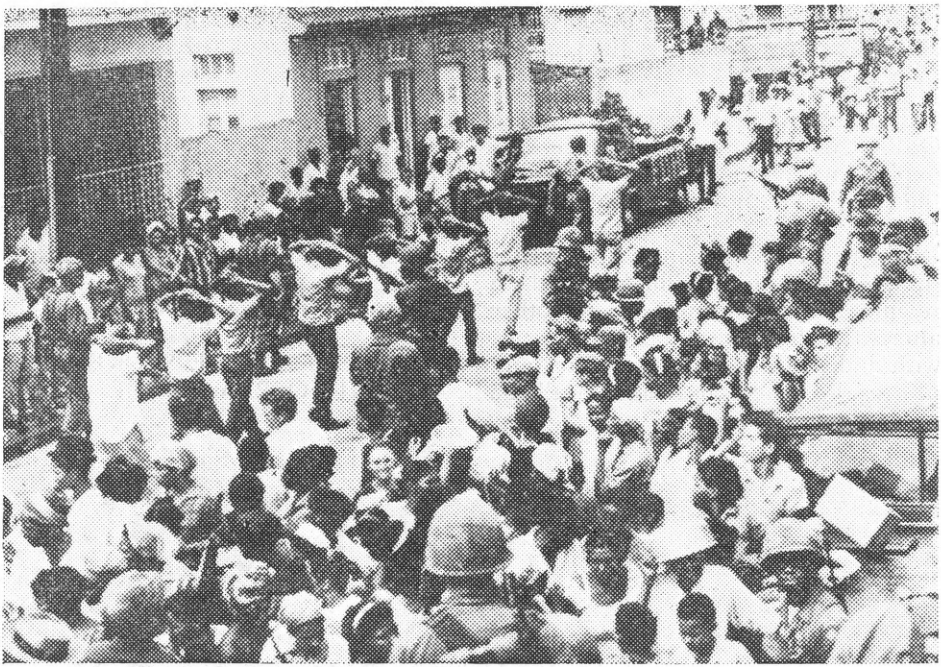
The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL requests once more the implementation of the four points of the DRV and the Five Points of the NLF of South Vienam, and, just like President Ho Chi Minh, it expresses that, without the fulfillment of these requirements, there will be no other alternative for a real peace, a peace with independence and freedom, and not a false peace; and calls on all the people to redouble their efforts to give the just struggle of the people of Vietnam, their increasingly militant and unconditional support. EVERYTHING FOR THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE!

EVERYTHING FOR THE DEFEAT OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM, IN ITS AGGRESSION TO VIETNAM!

Havana, July 25th., 1966.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL.





Argentine and the Military Coups d' Etat in Latin America

As a result of the military coup d'etat occurred last June 28th. which overthrew president Arturo Illía, after several weeks of an unceasing military activity, Argentine joins the ranks of the Latin American "gorillocracy". The "putschists" have impudently substituted, on behalf of the Armed Forces, the old rural physician, putting in his place the lieutenant general Juan Carlos Onganía, ex-Comander in Chief of the Army, a man who is closely bound to the Northamerican governing circles.

Obviously, the Argentine gorillas will be also used by imperialism as an instrument for its repressive policy against popular movements. Besides, the creation of another "gorilla axis" between Buenos Aires and Brasilia, manipulated by imperialism, has been denounced, for it represents a serious threat against the sovereignty of all countries in the Continent, particularly against Uruguay.

After the development of the Cuban revolution, the military coups d' etat have successively taken place with an almost mathematic exactitude, whenever Washington and the native military chiefs consider it possible that a "representative democracy" (regardless of how submissive it may be to Washington) shows any sign of "weakness"

confronting the revolutionary mobilization of the peoples.

The ruling classes and the North-american manopolistic interests fear the repetition, within the Continent, of a situation which might develop into "another Cuba" —as they say—; this fear caused not only the overthrow of Juan Bosch, at the end of the year 1963 (December 25th), but also, that of other rulers, before and after the downfall of the gray-haired Dominican president.

The coups which overthrew the Civic Military Junta in El Salvador in 1961, Carlos Julio Arosemena's government in Ecuador (July 11th., 1963), that of Villeda Morales in Honduras (October 3rd., 1963) and the nationalist government of Joao Goulart in Brazil (April 1964) must be remembered.

Evidently, all these military coups, as the recent case occurred in Argentine, are based on the efforts which Yankee imperialism and the native gendarmes carry out in order to thwart all pacific means of conquering power by the democratic and revolutionary forces of Latin America.

The Latin American countries, including those of the Caribbean, were the victims, since the last decades of the past century, of the most vandalic actions of Yankee imperialism, aborning at that time. Even previous to that time, the regrettable Monroe Doctrine had prepared the ground to block any possible covetuous plans of European imperialism concerning these territories. But, Yankee rapaciousness has not ceased since that time; on the contrary, it has become so acute that, in order to retain its prey - source of prime materials par excellence, it has been obliged to resort to violence, and the most shameless interventionism.

Hence the intervention in Santo Domingo, after the revolution of April 1965, and the military coups of the last months. They are the familiar methods of imperialism, when faced bility of reforms which may diminish with the announcement, or the possi- the economic power of its monopolies and, consequently, lessen its political influence in the Hemisphere. These methods are traditionally used by the professional armies and the ruling oligarchies.

As in Africa, the democratic movement also gained new ground in Latin America, during the years of the Second World War and the Post-War era. In soms countries (Guatemala, Argentine, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia) the most reactionary representatives of the native oligarchies were displaced, in a higher or lesser degree, from their positions of power.

In the end, these "democratic-representative" governments were put out by force, or by gradual claudications before the imperialist counteroffensive and had to end their mandate, after having betrayed their democratic origins.

Imperialism placed in power some of its principal puppets, such as Batista in Cuba; Stroessner in Paraguay; Castillo de Armas, Ydígoras Fuentes and Peralta Azurdia in Guatemala; Betancourt or Leoni in Venezuela; Barrientos in Bolivia; Julio Adalberto Rivera in El Salvador; López Arellano in Honduras, etc., etc.

However, faced with this growing aggressivity of Yankee imperialism and its gendarmerie in the Continent, the peoples are beginning to rebel. To the reactionary violence, they are opposing revolutionary violence, as happens in Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru. The struggles of liberation, and to destroy the old structures of the archaic economic systems and the politico-juridical and social superstructure, are also becoming stronger day by day.

In the most recent case of the Argentine, the contradictions between a régime, traditionalist-democratic-representative, and the actions of the popular

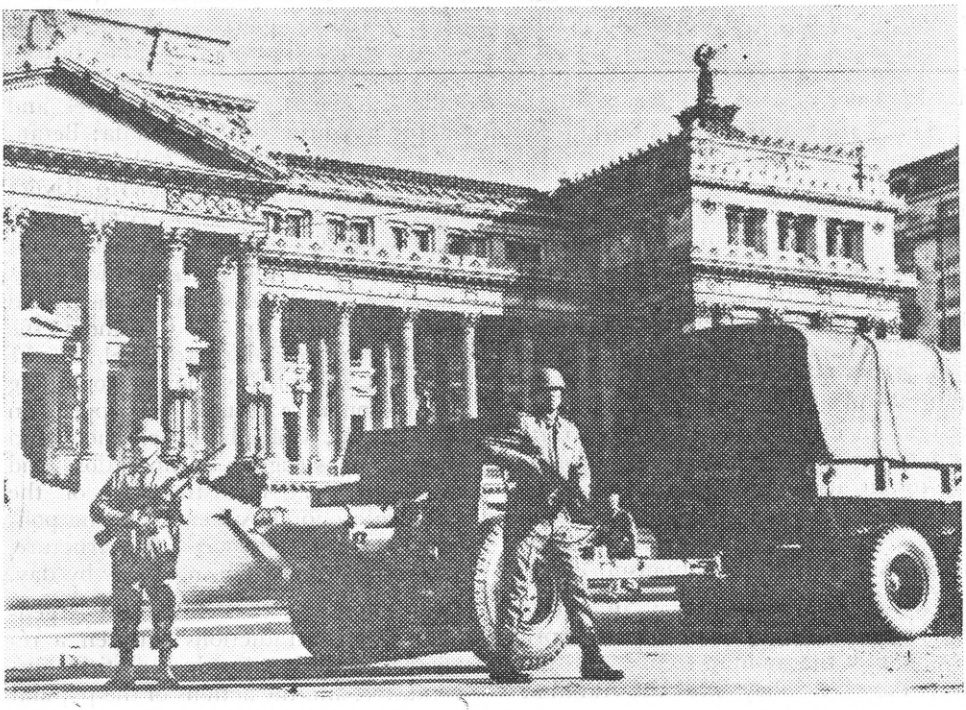
masses, provoked the intervention of the Army, to solve the struggle in favor of the national reactionary forces and the imperialist interests.

Some weeks before the putsch, the Argentine "gorillas" had demanded from Illia a stronger repression against the striking workers in Tucumán; against the students in the universities, against the teachers who were asking for raises in pay, as well as a more radical definition regarding "peronism" and the total proscription of the Communist Party.

The Argentine "gorillas" had imposed a military dictatorship, with pro-Yankee leanings, and liquidated the remnants of the democratic freedom which still existed in the country. This they achieved by tearing up in shreds the former Constitution.

This new dictatorship, like that of Castelo Branco in Brazil, is destined to serve the interests of Yankee imperialism, of the oligarchies and also of the great capitalists.

It is because of this that the greatest task of the revolutionary forces in Argentine, as in most Latin American countries, must be to impetuously project its strength against the oligarchies and reactionary groups, serfs of imperialism, in order to paralyze the coups of the reactionary army officers, which are organized by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon and the North American Embassies.



Dissenting Northamericans

Through the telegraph wires, the same wires that bring us the latest henious deeds of the Northamerican invaders of Vietnam, we frequently receive news regarding the growth in the United States, of the movement of repudiation and resentment against the aggression of the heroic people of Southeast Asia.

The Northamerican citizen, who thinks for himself, and refuses to be led like a member of a herd of cattle, has started to join —in a larger proportion each day— the civic fight against the piratical policy of the White House.

In the Gallup poll, published last June 6th., (before the beginning of the bombardments to Hanoi and Haiphong), the state of opinion regarding the way Mr. Johnson is conducting the affairs of the nation took a significant trend. To the question: "Do you approve, or disapprove of the way Johnson is performing his duties as President?", 46% of the Northamericans questioned replied YES; 34% —No, and the remaining 20% refused to answer. The previous month, 54% had replied in the affirmative to the same question, 32% against and 13% refused to make their opinion known.

Gallup, himself, remarks that Johnson's impopularity grows at the same rate as the aggression against Vietnam is increased.

It happens that there is growing in the United States —at a rate which is really alarming to the aggressive circles— a wide mass movement against the imperialist designs, established and furthered by the élite in power. This movement, engendered by the vanguard groups, who cherish an image of their nations, diametrically opposed to that endorsed by the representatives of the industrial-military combine, has spread from coast to coast all over the Northamerican territory. Its ranks boast of such intellectuals as William Styron, Lilliam Hellman, Norman Mailer, Jules Feiffer, Robert Lowell, Arthur Miller, Bernard Malamud, Susan Sontag,

Dwight MacDonald. And behind them, there are also a number of influential politicians, whose sensibility has not been dulled and who have the intelligence of not sharing the mistakes of Johnson's policy, such as senators Fulbright, Mansfield, Morse, Aiken, Gore, and Kennedy, who aspires to reach the White House on the crest of the wave of the citizens' disapproval.

Even the front of Northamerican diplomacy shows signs of progressive dissidence; George Kennan, author of the policy of "Anti-Soviet contention" accused Johnson of walking on the edge of a precipice, and confusing the real interests of the nation. As a matter of fact, the politicians and diplomats who adopt a position against Johnson's war-mongering policy, merely reflect the existing dissatisfaction felt in ample sectors of the Northamerican youth, especially in the university circles throughout the nation.

"Look" magazine, of January 28th. of this year stated: "the majority of the men who resist enlistment, or at least, those who have participated in demonstrations and marches all over the country are of college age —the new young generation. Nevertheless, there are others who are older, who represent another generation, but sympathize with them in their principles and their aims".

"What do these young ones believe? What are their principles? Let us listen to them: —Carl Oglesby— 30. Graduate of Michigan University and president of a Student Group, in favor of a Democratic Society, says: "I have deep faith in my country. As much as President Johnson claims he has. That is why I want my country to discontinue the practice of doing things in the world, which are contrary to the essence of its nature, contrary to the ideals of Thomas Jefferson — contrary to the beliefs defended by the American Revolution. I think that North America has been deviated by some powerful interests, who fundamentally neither believe nor practice the ideals upon which our country was founded. When I hear some people, many of them congressmen, and other government officials, call us beatniks, cowards and traitors, I feel no wrath, only pity for them".

Thousands of young intellectuals, students, people with analytical minds refuse to be crushed by the monstrous apparatus of the Northamerican plutocracy, and demand peace to develop themselves in the midst of study and work, as well as greater opportunities to enjoy the comforts which can be created by the high technical level of the nation.

These sectors of the population, each day more numerous and influential, refuse to belong to a generation which will be sacrificed to protect the interests of the monopolies, and which wanders —without a definite goal— over a dismal road with no perspectives, and no hopes.

The young Northamerican generation, —represented by its vanguard groups— closes ranks against official maccarthism, and goes forward to debate the national problems. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Greenwich Village to the Universities of Columbia and Berkeley, the rebel intellectuals, the dissenting young men, are becoming each day a more important factor of opinion which, in turn, influences public opinion of the great masses in North America.

The magazine "Look" was far from wrong when it expressed its preoccupation that "this fight, started by the young generation, could very well affect the socio-political structure of the United States".

Establishment of a General Command to Lead the Revolutionary Struggle in Venezuela

At the end of May, during this year, the leadership of the National Liberation Front and of the National Liberation Armed Forces, was integrated in a sole command. In a letter sent to the Cuban Prime Minister, Fidel Castro,, the general command of the NLF and the NLAF explained the following:

"We are unifying our forces under only one command, one sole politico-military leadership. This is just the only revolutionary reply to the clamor arising from the height of the guerrillas down to the darkness of the dungeons and the concentration camps; this is the reply of the most outstanding rev-

olutionary fighters to the undeferable necessity to guide the patriotic struggle for liberation into new paths, capable of producing real advances and of offering true perspectives of victory for our people".

Not long after this news was received, another followed it, causing alarm among the revolutionary circles throughout the whole world. Fabricio Ojeda, the president of the general command of the revolutionary forces of Venezuela, had been detained. Seventy two hours after his detention the government announced that the leader of the guerrillas had committed suicide while imprisoned by the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces (ISAF).

In different places of Caracas, lightning rallies took place condemning the assassination of the revolutionary leader. Ojeda's body was exposed in the University of Caracas, and hundreds of persons gathered at his funeral. The revolutionary organizations have unanimously condemned this new crime perpetrated by Raul Leoni. An overwhelming multitude accompanied the body of the revolutionary leader on its way to St. Agustine Southern Cemetery, where it was buried.

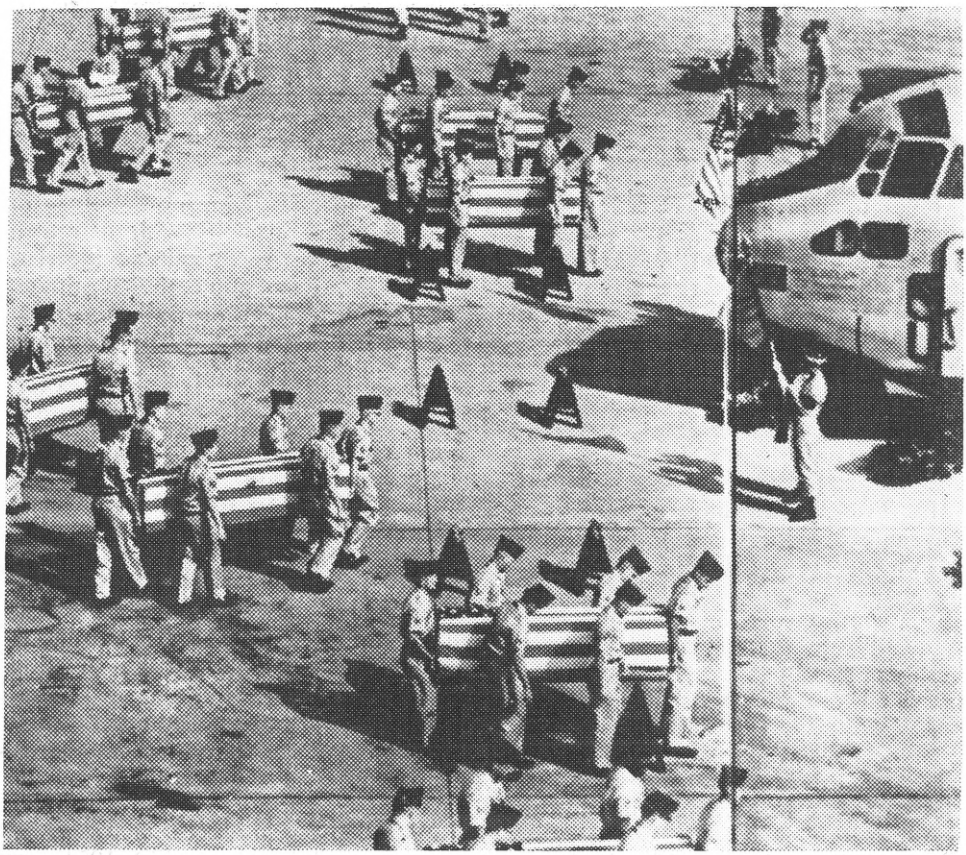
The official version on Fabricio Ojeda's death was given the lie by the brother of the revolutionary leader. In an interview made by the newspaper "Utimas Noticias", Fabricio's brother declared that the dead body had hematomas on the chest, which indicated that he had been tortured. The concensus of Venezuelan public opinion was that Fabricio had been murdered by agents of the ISAF.

The general command of the NLF and the NLAF received the condolences of numerous revolutionary organizations from all parts of the world. The NLF of Vietnam, the Chilean Communist Party, the revolutionary government of Cuba, the Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and other organizations issued declarations on this respect.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL calls on "all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and the revolutionary organizations in the three continents, to comdemn, by all means within their reach, the monstrous crime that has been committed".

"These criminal acts by imperialism and its agents", affirmed the OSPAAAL, "will not halt the march of the Venezuelan revolution. The Venezuelan people will continue along the path of their relentless revolutionary war against the puppet régime of Raul Leoni, as was shown by the path chosen by Commander Fabricio Ojeda and all the heroes and martyrs of the Venezuelan people who have fallen in this struggle".

The Tricontinental Organization emphasizes that, "the murder of Fabricio Ojeda, once again reveals the aggressive nature of imperialism, and its ruthlessness in attacking the peoples, and demonstrates, once more, the timeliness of the line set down at the Tricontinental Conference to oppose imperialist violence with revolutionary action by the peoples".



For the Defeat of the Yankee Aggressors in Vietnam

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL AND THE TRICONTINENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST THE AGGRESSION OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM, ON THE OCCASION OF THE XII ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS OF 1954 ON VIETNAM (JULY 20th, 1966).

Today, July 12th., 1966, in the city of Havana, Cuba, a joint session has been held by the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Tricontinental Committee for the Support of the Vietnamese People in its Struggle Against the Aggression of Yankee Imperialism, the better to examine the present situation in Vietnam. We salute the heroic

fighters, members of the South Vietnamese Liberation Front, and also we salute those who are writing with their blood an eternal serenade of solid resistance against the evil force of the imperialist aggression and who are defending the eternal rights of all the peoples to achieve their freedom and to live in peace and dignity. Today in Vietnam, men, women and children are fighting in battle of life or death against invader troops of a foreign country which is tens of times better equipped than Vietnam; troops which are considered the greatest enemy of humanity of our times.

Both organizations verify:

I. Twelve years have elapsed since the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. Nevertheless, the government of the United States, violating all its contracted obligations, has been systematically and successively destroying these agreements, in a more serious manner every day. Northamerican imperialism has gone successively from intervention to direct armed aggression against South Vietnam and lately has even used its air force to enlarge this war by attacking North Vietnam. At the same time, it intensifies its intervention against Laos, using the troops of its South Vietnamese puppets to violate repeatedly the frontiers of the Kingdom of Cambodia and threaten the neutrality of the country. All these manoeuvers of Yankee imperialism tend to perpetuate the division of Vietnam, transforming South Vietnam in a military base and a new type colony of the United States.

Actually, the U.S. government is at present using over 280,000 Northamerican soldiers belonging to its choicest military units, together with over 30,000 soldiers of satellite countries and some 500,000 men belonging to the army of the Vietnamese puppet, equipped with the most modern weapons to be found in the Yankee arsenal, to be used in the mass murder of the South Vietnamese population. On the other hand, and parallel to this, in their frantic intensification of the war of aggression, the U. S. government does no cease in its pharisaical clamors about its "will to peace", its disposition to start "unconditional negotiations" and even its wish to return to the Geneva Agreements of the year 1954". In the meantime, they obstinately refuse to recognize the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the only legitimate representative of the 14 million people in South Vietnam; they refuse to accept the position of the Four Points of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which is in itself the maximum expression of the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. Regardless of how clever they may be, the governing circles of the United States will never be able to camouflage their terrible plans of aggression against the people of Vietnam.

These military pirates of the U. S. imperialist and satelite countries, who are fighting in Vietnam, breaking the international legal agreements which were signed in Geneva in 1954, are committing crimes which surpass, in their cruelty and stark savagery, the criminal deeds of the hitlerian fascist hordes.

In South Vietnam, the Northamerican Expeditionary Corps are carrying out a policy of devastation and destruction, totally inhuman. Wherever they go, they burn and destroy everything they find on their path, killing everyone they meet. Strategic B-52 planes, napalm bombs, chemical products, toxic gases and other means of destruction are daily being used intensively, to wipe out the villages and small towns, assassinate the civilian population and completely destroy all crops. In North Vietnam the Yankee bombers discharge their bombs —day and

night— over the villages and cities, causing losses in the civil population, destroying hospitals, schools, churches, pagodas, waterworks, dykes, economic civilian installations. These crimes of the Yankee aggressors have outraged world consciousness and morals, as well as all laws and international conventions. The people of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as of all the world, deeply indignant, energically condemn the savage murderous aggressions of the Yankee aggressors, and demand that these War Criminals be tried before International Tribunals as aggressors to Vietnam, saboteurs of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, and violators of international laws and enemies of humanity.

II. On the other side, the Vietnamese people, as its hatred of the enemy grows stronger, more strong have also grown its vigilance and the force of its arms to resist heroically the attacks of the Northamerican imperialists. In South Vietnam, the people and the popular army have destroyed, up to the present, more than 1,100 U. S. planes, dealing a hard blow to the supposed "air superiority of the United States".

The constant victories obtained by the Vietnamese people are a considerable stimulus to the struggling peoples and constitute a great contribution to the just cause of national liberation, independence, freedom and peace in Africa, Asia and Latin America and in the whole world. The victory of the Vietnamese people, is the victory of all the peoples of the world.

The Political Resolution of the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America has unequivocally pointed out that:

> "The defense of the just cause of the Vietnamese people has become a vital task for the revolutionary strategy of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America".

But, at the same time, this defense corresponds to the interest of all the men and women who defend the national sovereignty, the democracy and peace, and corresponds to the ideals of the whole humanity. It is because of this that all the peoples of the world unanimously support the Vietnamese people. The last Week of Solidarity with Vietnam, held throughout the world from the 12th. to the 19th. of March, 1966, as per agreement of the First Tricontinental Conference, has met with great success.

Up to the present, Yankee imperialism has no yet abandoned its aggression against Vietnam. It continues to introduce hurriedly its troops and modern weapons, in an effort to intensify even more its war of aggression against South Vietnam and "escalate" even higher its war of destruction against North Vietnam. From June 29th. until today, Yankee imperialism has shamelessly amplified its bombings of of suburban zones of Hanoi and Haiphong, taking another and more serious step in the "escalating war" against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

According to the stipulations of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, Vietnam should have been unified and liberated ten years ago. Nevertheless, up to now, these sacred and legitimate aims of the Vietnamese people have not been attained due to the aggression of Yankee imperialism.

III. It is because of this, and on the occasion of the 20th. of July of this year, XII anniversary of the sign ing of the Geneva Agreements, that the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL and the Tricontinental Committee for the Support of the Vietnamese People issue an urgent appeal to all the progressive international movements and organizations, and all the persons who love justice, and freedom, in the entire world.

To organize the International Week of Solidarity and Support to the people of Vietnam, which will be held on this date, and to participate actively in it.

To condemn with greater energy the aggressive policy of Yankee imperialism, and the war crimes it commits against Vietnam; to protest against the bombing of the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong by Northamerican planes; to demand from Yankee imperialism the ceasing of the war of aggression in South Vietnam, the immediate, definitive and unconditional ceasing of the bombardments to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the total withdrawal of Northamerican and satellite troops and arms from South Vietnam, the dismantling of all Yankee military bases in South Vietnam, and the respect of the right of the Vietnamese people to solve their internal problems by themselves.

To uphold strongly and divulge in the most ample manner, the position of the Four Points of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Declaration of the Five Points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam; demand from the U. S. government the formal recognition of the fair and rational position of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and demonstrate it with concrete actions; to unmask the machinations of the "peace negotiations" which, in vain, try to hide their acts of expansion and intensification of the aggression against Vietnam, and which "peace negotiations" the Yankees have been publishing unceasingly.

To intensify even more all types of actions of the masses, in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of Northamerican imperialism, holding meetings, rallies, collecting funds, med-

icine, articles of basic necessity; helping the Vietnamese people with arms; donating blood; enlisting volunteers; opposing the recruiting of soldiers for the war of aggression of the Yankees against Vietnam; boycotting the production of war material for U. S. imperialism and the transportation to South Vietnam of Yankee arms and troops; struggling against the conversion of our countries into war bases for the Yankee aggression of Vietnam.

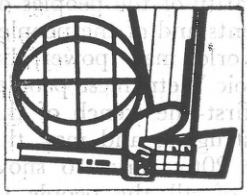
To increase, in every possible way, the anti-imperialist and anti-Yankee struggle in each country, dividing in this manner the forces of imperialism, and consequently helping the struggle of the people of Vietnam.

That the solidarity of the peoples of our three continents and of the peoples of the entire world may powerfully stimulate the heroic Vietnamese people, who are in the first-line trench of the anti-imperialist struggle, and may the Journey of July 20th. serve to show clearly the will of all the people to inflict a final defeat to the Yankee aggressors in Vietnam.

Given in Havana, Cuba, on the 12th. day of July of 1966.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL.

The Tricontinental Committee for the Support of the Vietnamese People in its Struggle Against the Aggression of Yankee Imperialism.



The OAS Accomplice of Yankee Imperialists

CONSIDERING:

1. That since its proclamation, in the past century, the doctrine of the so-called Pan Americanism came forth to prevent the regional unity of Latin America and to infuse new life to the Monroe Doctrine, which is the base of the imperial hegemony policy of the United States in Latin America.

2. That the Organisation of American States, within the Inter-American System, is the instrument created in post-war years and fitted to the new conditions begotten by it, to carry out the traditional policy of plunder and loot of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

3. That the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of Rio de Janeiro, signed in 1947, is the first institutional manifestation of the "cold war" in America, and through it the United States has bound the Latin American countries to its strategy of military aggression.

4. That the provisions of the constitution of the OAS, that is, the Charter of Bogota, establish close links between the Organisation and the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro, thus binding the Organisation of American States to the political and military obligations of said Treaty.

5. That since its shameful complicity with the military aggression of the United States against the people of Korea in 1950, the Organisation of American States has followed the same imperialist line of "anti-communism" and "cold war", becoming a mere appendix of the aggressive North American foreign policy.

6. That in 1954 the Organisation of American States impudently violated its own Charter brutally trampling the principles of non intervention, a cornerstone of the Inter-American system, when in connivance with the exploiting monopolist interests of the United Fruit Company, plotted the invasion of Guatemala and the overthrow of its popular and democratic regime.

7. That since the victory of the Cuban Revolution in January, 1959, the Organization of American States, despite the rightful and numerous denunciations of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba —systematically ignored by that organization— has concealed the cowardly, criminal and illegal activities of the United States when the latter, with the complicity of the governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and others, and using the territories of these countries, promoted the subversion and the launching of the mercenary invasion against Cuba that ended in ominous defeat in Playa Girón.

8. That with the complicity of the Organization of the American States, dozens of piratical attacks were launched from military bases located in the United States and in countries of the Caribbean scores of provocations and armed aggressions have been carried out from the Guantánamo Naval Base — a piece of Cuban territory occupied by the military forces of the United States Government and countless violations of the sovereign air space of Cuba have been committed by military North American planes.

9. That once more, at the beginning of 1964, the OAS beheld in guilty silence the massacre of hundreds of young Panamanians by the United States military forces stationed in the Canal Zone, ignoring the just Panamanian denunciations.

10. That the Organisation of American States with unprecedented cynicism, and letting the aggressors play the role of prosecutors of their own victims, illegally and arbitrarily decided the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization, and imposed all kinds of sanctions against the people and the revolutionary government of Cuba, in open contradiction of the very principles of the Charter of Bogotá.

11. That with the creation of the so-called "Inter-American Peace Force" at the time of the armed invasion of the Dominican Republic by military forces of the United States, the Organization of American States has become the gendarme of the fraternal peoples of the continent and a threat to the peace and security of the world.

12. That in open contradiction with all principles of International Law, including that of non-intervention, formulated in the Charter of Bogotá, the Organ-

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

ization of American States has established a trusteeship in the Dominican Republic, maintaining at the same time the military occupation of that country.

13. That the isolated positions adopted in recent years by several Latin American governments in regard to certain aspects of the pro-imperialist policy of the Organization of American States (OAS) have not and could not frustrate or even diminish the anti-democratic nature of this Organization.

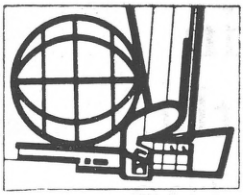
Consequently, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in condemning the abject actions of the OAS, servile instrument of the policy of economic, political and military domination of Yankee imperialism in Latin America,

PROCLAIM:

That neither the peoples of Latin America nor the governments that may come into power as a result of the victory of the national liberation movements in this continent are bound by any agreements or treaties of the Organization of American States, particularly the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and those that deny in practice the principles of non-intervention, self-determination, sovereign equality and independence.

That the Organization of American States has no juridical or moral authority whatsoever to represent the Latin American continent.

That the only organization able to represent Latin America, will be the one created by the democratic and anti-imperialist governments born from the will of the peoples of Latin America.



AFRICA

Against Feudalism and Neo-colonialism in Morocco

The first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in Havana from January 3-15-1966:

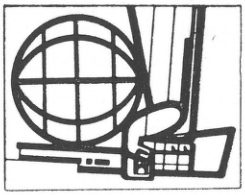
Denounces the trend of the power in Morocco towards the establishment of an open military and repressive dictatorship. This trend was evidenced by the "conspiracy of July, 1963", confirmed by the repression of the demonstrations of March, 1964 and recently crowned by the kidnapping of El Mehdi Ben Barka.

Verifies the deterioration of the economic and social situation which has made more acute the impoverishment of the masses and the under-development and has strengthened the control of the imperialist monopolies over the economy of the country.

Notes with satisfaction the development of the consciousness of the popular masses, that have expressed through demonstrations of workers and students and by the current of discontent in the rural sections, their condemnations of the policy of impoverishment and rejection of its neocolonialist domination.

Proclaims its full support to the struggle of the popular forces against the feudal and neo-colonialist empire and for the establishment of a true democracy in Morocco.

Invites all popular organizations of the three continents to strengthen their support to the struggle of the progressive forces in Morocco.



ASIA

Resolution in Support of the Struggle of the Japanase People

The First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America:

Considering the importance of the struggle of the Japanese people who are courageously fighting against U. S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionary forces and for the realization of independence, peace and democracy.

Fully supports the Japanese people in their struggle against the U. S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and the Japan-South Korean Treaty, for the withdrawal of U. S. military bases and troops in Japan and the return of U. S. occupied Okinawa and Ogasawara to Japan, against the call of U. S. nuclear submarines at Japanese ports, nuclear armament of the country and the turning of Japan into a base for nuclear attack, against the revival of Japanese militarism, and for the abrogation of the Japan—U.S. Security Treaty.

The Conference,

Expressing solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and the relief of atom bomb victims.

Supports the convocation of the 12th World Conference against A and H Bombs which will he held in Japan, in August this year.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

The member of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, and assistant head of the Mission of the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam, in Cuba, Ly Van Sau, represented the Tricontinental Organization in the meeting of the World Peace Council, held in Geneva, in which the Northamerican aggression against the people of Vietnam was discussed, denouncing the Yankee violations of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Narciso Rabell, delegate for Porto Rico in the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, represented the Tricontinental Organization in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students, held in Cairo.

Husain Ross Masood, First Vice-Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Pakistan, arrived at Havana, in order to assume his duties in the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. He will also participate, as a guest of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, in the festivities held in commemoration of the XIII Anniversary of the Attack to the Moncada Barracks.

On his arrival Husain Ross Masood told the newsmen that he was the bearer of a warm greeting from his people, to the valiant people of Cuba, and that he was very happy to be in this "heroic land".

Regarding his work in the OSPAAAL, he said: "I shall report tn the Executive Secretariat at once, and will work intensely with the other members, in order to implement, as promptly as possible, the resolutions adopted during the historic Tricontinental Conference".

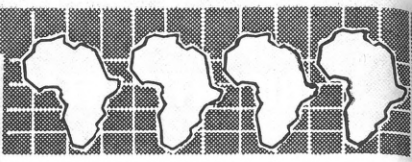
The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL sent a message of congratulations to the Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Major Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the XIII Anniversary of the Attack to the Moncada Barracks.

The message states that: "The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America expresses its warmest congratulations to the people of Cuba, its Government, Party and Leaders, wishing them renewed success in their struggle against Northamerican imperialism and in the construction of socialism".

The OSPAAAL has also sent a message to the Government of the Congo (Brazzaville) expressing its congratulations for the success of the government in thwarting the schemes of the imperialist agents, who planned to strike a new blow against the country, once more pursuing their policy of aggression against the peoples of the three continents.

The message sent by the OSPAAAL reads as follows:

"The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peo-



ples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, on behalf of the peoples and movements of national liberation of the three continents expresses to the government and the people of the Republic of the Congo (B) its warmest congratulations for having brought to failure, thanks to the union and decision of all the people in arms, the attemped coup d'etat on the part of the reactionary forces, agents of imperialism and neocolonialism. At the same time it expresses its most energic condemnation of the manoeuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys against the heroic Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) and reiterates to the brother people of that country the militant solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in their just struggle in defense of their national independence and sovereignty, the liberty and the rights of the people to defend — arms in hand — the gains attained by the revolution".

Executive Secretariat
OSPAAAL

AFRICA

CONGO (L)

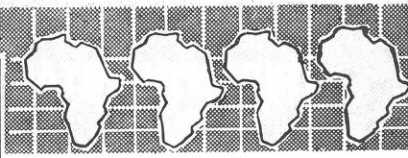
The representative of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, Jules Wolf, who was visiting this capital, accused the special military tribunals, which imposed the death penalty to four ex-members of the cabinet, of violating the Congolese constitution and international law.

During the trials held, those accused of conspiracy against the military régime of the Congolese puppet, Mobutu, were not permitted to have a lawyer nor the benefit of counsel being the accused themserve, in charge of their own defense.

In Kinshasa, (formerly Leopoldville), the corrupted régime of the lackey, Joseph Mobutu, accused the no less traitor Moises Tshombe, of financing the uprising of the Northamerican and European mercenaries carried out jointly with gendarmes of Katanga, in the city of Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville).

The accused were George Clemens, sociology professor of the University of Liege, Belgium, and Maria Spande, ex-attorney of Lumumbashi (formerly Elizabethville). At present, both are fugitives in Rhodesia. The régime of Mobutu reasserted that the friends of Tshombe paid 15,000 sterling pounds to an old murdering reprobate, captain of mercenaries, by the name of Weeks, so that he would foster subversion among the armed forces belonging to the régime.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS



MALI

"We cannot demand the right of the Africans to decide on their own destiny, without demanding the same right for the people of South Vietnam", declared the president of Mali, Modibo Keita, on the occasion of his speech in the regular meeting of the National Assembly. Keita reasserted the support given by his government to the National Liberation Movements in Africa, particularly, in the Portuguese colonies.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

For the first time in the history of our country, the Constitutional Congress of the Party of the National Revolutionary Movement has declared itself in favor of national unity, the creation of a sole Party and the construction of "socialism"; this is affirmed by an appeal made by the Political Bureau of the NRM, to the members of the Party, on the occasion of the second anniversary celebration of the creation of the Congo (B) governmental party.

The document, which has been made known in this capital, emphasizes that the decisions taken by the Constitutional Congress of the NRM party, are of historic significance, in the international as well as in the national field, and they indicate that the Congolese people have assumed before humanity and history the responsibility of the fighting against imperialism and ignorance.

ALGERIA

The Algerian Committee of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples, appealed to all countries who love liberty and peace, to try by all means within their reach, to boycott the racist régime of South Africa.

AFRICA

The genocidal Portuguese government presided by Oliverio Salazar had increased the amount of its military budget up to 1,440 million ducats, in its useless attempt to smother the liberation struggle which constantly grows stronger in its "African colonies".

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

ZAMBIA

The President of the Republic of Zambia, has expressed on behalf of his government his protest to the Portuguese colonialist authorities, regarding the criminal air raids carried out by Portuguese airplanes against the zone of Balevale, 25 kilometers from the Angolese frontier. As is well known, Angolese territory adjacent to Zambia, in the zone of Balevale, has been liberated by the MPLA (Popular Liberation Movement of Angola).

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Peters Nanyemba, has made an appeal to all militants belonging to that organization, to get ready to raise up in arms as the only means of attaining national independence.

Recently, the International Court of "Justice" of The Hague disesteemed the petition presented by the block of African nations in the UNO, demanding the abrogation of the mandate exercized over South West Africa by the racist Republic of South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

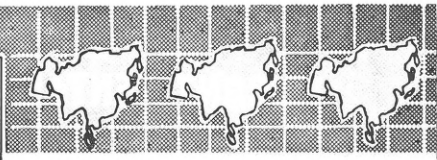
The National Liberation Front of Mozambique, a Portuguese colony located in East Africa, announced that a Portuguese military airplane was shot down by the anti-aircraft fire of the patriotic forces in the zone of Namau, during air raids carried out against the villages of the liberated zone.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Greatly alarmed before the difficult situation which they have been confronting in the "so-called" Portuguese Guinea, the colonialists have unleashed a new wave of terror in Bissau and other cities in the country. As a result, several patriots among which was Fernando Fortés, were recently arrested in the capital of Bafata and Farim. Four of those fighters for the liberation of "Portuguese" Guinea, including the public officer Duarte Vieira, died in prison, victims of the tortures applied to them by the hateful PIDE (colonialist political police).

"Liberation", the official newspaper of the African Party for the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) informed that, as a result of the intensification of the action throughout the diverse battle fronts, last April may be considered as one of the most difficult months for the Portuguese colonialist forces.

The casualties suffered by the imperialist enemy, directly verified by the guerrilla forces, indicated a balance of 139 Portuguese and mercenaries killed and more than 200 wounded. Likewise, during the month of April, eighteen vehicles used for the transportation of troops were destroyed, among which were four armoured cars. A hundred and seven different types of weapons were also captured.



UAR

The socialist system is the economic basis of the State which excludes the exploitation of man by man, in accordance to the stipulations of the draft of the new constitution of the United Arab Republic.

This draft project will be submitted to the people for discussion next September.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Justice of the South African régime, John Foster, admitted, during a press conference, the increase of the patriotic activities in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

Foster blamed the Tricontinental Conference for being the principal cause of these activities, saying: "delegates of two parties have recently attended a subversive meeting held in Cuba".

ANGOLA

More than a thousand Angolese refugees crossed the frontier to Zambia running away from the Portuguese colonial repression.

These refugees informed of the barbarian assassination of the leader, Tribel Taloshi, who was burned alive by the Portuguese colonialists.

The Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, in a communiqué issued in Dar-Es-Salaam, denounced the bombardments carried out, over the refugee camps of the Angolese in Zambia by Portuguese military planes equipped by the United States and NATO.

Julio Chipenda, leader of the MPLA, said that the planes bombed the Angolese refugee camps in the district of Chavuna, near Balevale, Zambia.

ASIA

KOREA

The Journey of Solidarity with the Democratic Popular Republic of Korea, held by agreement of the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, during the month of June 25th., to July 27th., has caused considerable repercussion in the world.

In Cuba, the Journey was started with an act held in the Mella Theatre, in Havana, in which Dra. Melba Hernández made a speech on behalf of the organizing committee. She was followed by the Honorable Ambassador of Korea, Jon Don Chel, and finally, the summing up was made by Miguel Martin, member of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party.

Numerous acts were held within the framework of the Journey, among them a Seminary relative to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country, and an exposition regarding Korea, under the auspices of the Committee of Revolutionary Guidance, of the Party.

The Journey of Solidarity with the Korean people began in Chile with an appeal of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity, exhorting all the trade unions, student and feminine organizations to accord considerable importance to this celebration.

Among the acts included in the programme of the Journey were photographic expositions in different points of Santiago de Chile, offering a panorama of the bellicose preparation of the Northamericans in South Korea; the struggle of the people against the Japanese-South Korean pact, and the great advances obtained, in all its activities, by the Popular Democratic Republic of Korea.

On the other hand, the Committee of International Affairs of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party, inssued a declaration expressing "their fullest support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of Yankee troops from their country, and for the independent and pacific reunification of their fatherland".

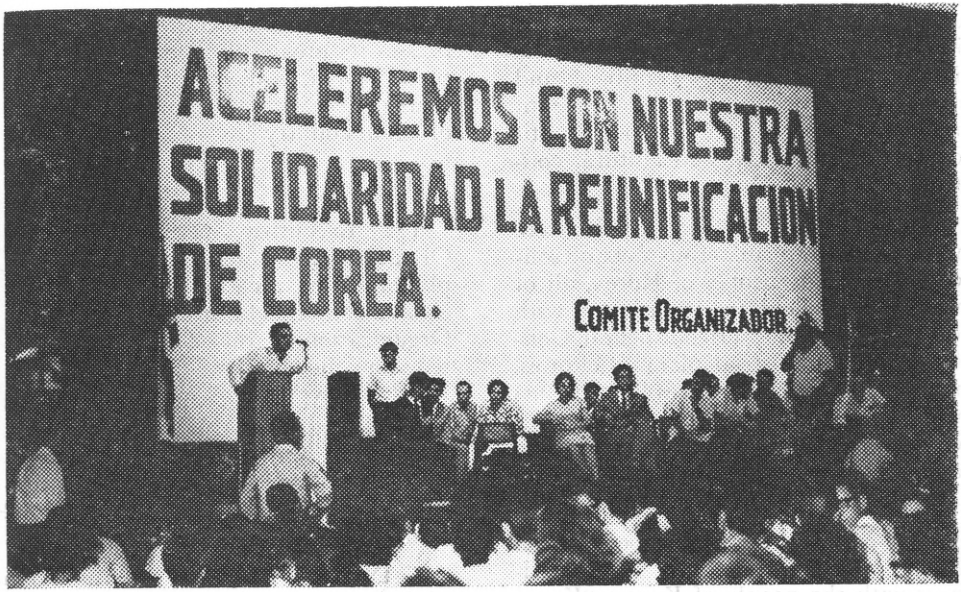
The Chilean press also took cognizance of this Journey. Among others, the evening paper "Ultima Hora" published an article remarking that "the presence of 80,000 U. S. soldiers in South Korea is the principal cause that impedes the reunification of Korea".

The Santiago paper further stated: "The last step of Northamerican strategy, consists of stimulating Japanese militarism, reinstating it in its role of gendarme. But the people of Korea resolutely repels this intention, as was proven by the gigantic anti-Japanese rallies of Seul, and of other important cities of South Korea.

Within the framework of the Journey of Solidarity with the Popular Democratic Republic of Korea, numerous acts were also held in the cities of Hanoi and Pyongyang, in Asia, in Algeria and Dar-Es-Salaam, in Africa, and Moscow and Prague, in Europe.

In Hanoi, the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions expressed its solidarity with the workers and the people of Korea, through a message addressed to the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, demanding the withdrawal of Northamerican troops from South Korea, and reiterating its total support of the struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese-South Korean treaty.

From South Vietnam, occupied by the Yankee imperialists, the President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, addressed a telegram to the Korean leaders, expressing his solidarity with



the Party, the Government and the People of Korea.

In Dar-es-Salaam, the Tanzanian Government newspaper "The Nationalist" stated on June 25th., date of the beginning of the World Journey of Solidarity with the People of Korea: "today, when the aggression and the subversive activities of the imperialists are once more intensified in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, it is necessary to remember that imperialism is the really true enemy of the people".

The paper reproduced a photograph of Pyongyang bombarded by the Yankee air force, which illustrated an article dedicated to the 16th. anniversary of the inception of the aggression to Korea and pointed out that "at the close of three years of devastation, the country suffered such terrific damages that they have not yet been totally repaired".

In Algeria, the Algerian Committees of Afro-Asian Solidarity and for Peace, have expressed their support of the Month of Solidarity with the People of Korea, implementing the resolution to this effect, approved by the Tricontinental Conference of Havana.

In a communiqué published to this effect, both Algerian organizations

condemned the manoeuvers of Yankee imperialism in its effort to thwart the reunification of the country, and denounced how, in order to carry out these plans it maintains its political, economic, social and cultural control over South Korea.

Moscow, and all the USSR were witnesses of the numerous acts of solidarity with the people of Korea, all of which were held in accordance with the appeal of the Tricontinental Conference. In industrial plants, factories, markets, koljoses, sovjoses and plants under construction, the workers condemned the Northamerican aggressors and demanded the withdrawal of Yankee troops from South Korea.

The Moscovite press echoed the feelings of solidarity of the Soviet citizens with the people of Korea. "Kranaia Zvezda"' and "Izvestia", newspapers of the Armed Forces and the Soviet Government respectively, gave ample publicity to the Journey of Solidarity, and published editorials relative to this Journey.

In Prague, the International Journalists Organization (I. J. O.) condemned the new military pact that is being prepared against the people of Korea, and made declarations within the framework of the World Journey of Solidarity.

A declaration published to this effect stated: "On behalf of over 110,000 members which in the whole world raise their voices in protest against the persecution endured by the South Korean newspapermen, the I. J. O. expresses its greatest support of the People of Korea, in their just demands and struggles to achieve the reunification of their country".

LAOS

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in a meeting held in the site of the Organization on July 25th., 1966, emitted the following declaration:

CONDEMNING the interventions and the aggressions of Northamerican imperialists and their satellites against the heroic Laotine people, which constitute a flagrant violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

CONDEMNING the intensification of their aggressive activities, in particular, the destructive bombardments of the liberated zones in Laos, using even strategic B-52 planes, which is part of their plan of extending their war of aggression to the people of Indo-China; as well as their attempts to introduce Northamerican infantry troops in order to invade the central and lower part of Laos.

UPHOLDING the heroic people of Laos who have courageously struggled for years to obtain their total independence.

SUPPORTING the just statements made in this respect by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and its demands for the immediate ceasing of the imperialist aggressions.

DEMANDS that Northamerican imperialists immediately cease their bombardments of the liberated Laotine zones; that they respect and implement correctly the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos; putting an end to the intervention and aggression that they have carried out in every manner against Laos.

ALERTS the member nations and organizations in regard to these seriously dangerous facts; urging them to offer their active support to the brave Laotine people, and to the just demands of its legitimate representative, the Neo Lao Haksat, to demonstrate by all possible means their energetic condemnation of the Northamerican intervention in that country and, particularly, of the criminal bombardments carried out over the liberated zones of that brother country.

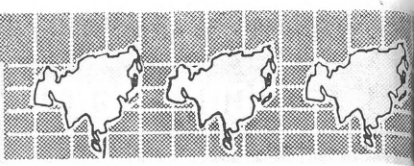
Havana, July 25th., 1966.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

MALASIA

Clubs and tear gas bombs were used by repressive agents in Penang, an important city of the Malayan Federation, in order to break up a popular manifestation demanding the retreat of the Northamerican soldiers who arrive there as tourists.

These Northamerican soldiers get their licenses in South Vietnam and travel to the Malayan Federation



where they get drunk, and commit all sorts of misdeeds.

VIETNAM

"The courageous people of South Vietnam and their Liberation Armed Forces are absolutely capable of defeating the local war of imperialism and will undoubtedly do it just as they did before with its "special war" says the communiqué emitted by the amplified session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, celebrated from July 7th. to 9th. published by the "Liberation" Agency News.

The session called on all Forces and the people to join as one man and to struggle firmly in order to annihilate, by all available means, Northamerican imperialism in its war of aggression.

The session was presided by the President of the NLF, Nguyen Huu Tho.

The communiqué informs that the session has unanimously stated that on account of the failure of its strategy in the "special war", U. S. imperialism, has hastened, since the middle of 1965, the sending to South Vietnam of a larger number of their own and other mercenary troops, with the purpose of changing this defeat in its favor, and

step by step has turned the "special war" into a local war. In the meantime, U.S. imperialism has used its air force to intensify the war of destruction against North Vietnam. The most serious of all this, is the fact that they have even gone to the extreme of bombarding Hanoi and Haiphong while renewing its "peace" swindle as a smoke screen, in order to broaden its war of aggression.

The communiqué goes on to say that the Northamerican aggressors have tried to save the puppet army from its crisis and have launched a strategic offensive, during the dry season, with the purpose of reconquering the initiative they had lost in the battle field.

The session has made the following conclusions on the intense battle waged in order to resist the most savage war of aggression perpetrated by U. S. imperialism and especially, the current proof of the dry season campaign:

1.—The political and the military stand followed by the NLF of South Vietnam, its strategic direction and its tactics are totally correct. This is the most important factor to ensure the final victory of the revolution for the liberation of the South.

2.—The courageous people of South Vietnam and their Liberation Armed Forces are absolutely capable of defeating the local war of imperialism, and will undoubtedly do it just as they did before with its "special war". Regardless of how many reinforcements U. S. imperialism would send to South Vietnam, it will merely expand the war, thus suffering even more serious defeats.

3.—The war carried out by the people is invincible. Since the people and the liberation army of South Vietnam have taken the firm decision to make a genuine revolution, their implacable hatred against the aggressors and their readiness to sacrifice everything rather than being enslaved, foster the full development of the superiority of the popular war as well as its advantages.

COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

(Excerpts)

In a vain attempt to recover from the ignominious defeats it has suffered in its war of aggression against the southern portion of our country, and beginning on February 1965, the Yankee imperialists have waged an air war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; and independent and sovereign country, violating the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Vietnam, and all the norms of international law.

Replying to the call of the Party, the government and President Ho Chi Minh, the army and the people of North Vietnam turning their hatred into a powerful moral force, have intensified their activities in the production and fought bravely, with the firm decision of defending and constructing the Socialist North Vietnam,

extending a total support to the patriotic war of resistance of our compatriots in the South.

During the 17 months which have elapsed, the army and the people of the North have shown their valour, attaining very important victories: nearly 1,200 Northamerican planes have been downed and numberless Yankee air pirates have been captured; our forces of national defense have developed rapidly; order and security have been maintained; communications and transport have remanined uninterrupted, production has been increased, and the living conditions of the people have been kept at the usual level. In the process of the battle against the Northamerican air force, our army and people have gradually acquired increased force, have more clearly seen the weak points of the enemy and the invincible strength of the popular war, therefore, they have shown their growing confidence in the certainty of victory.

The Supreme Defense Council warmly congratulates the army and the people of the North, who have obtained such great victories in the past.

LATIN AMERICA

URUGUAY — CHILE

The delegations of the socialist parties of Chile and Uruguay coincided in the necessity of furthering the organization of the National Committees of the Latin American Organization of Solidarity (OLAS), in accordance with the resolution adopted in the conference held in Havana, which constituted this organization.

According to information published by the newspaper "El Sol", of Buenos Aires, in this meeting both delegations exchanged viewpoints relative to present conditions in Latin America, and it became evident that there was a great coincidence in their opinions relative to these matters.

URUGUAY

The Uruguayan press and the progressive sectors of the country have requested the reassumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

In an editorial, the newspaper "El Popular" affirms that "the reassumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba would constitute an act of sovereignty, and would be a decision that would result in notable benefits to the interests of the nation". Numerous prominent personalities and members of the progressive sectors of the country have also endorsed this suggestion, following the declarations of the member of the Presidential College, Enrique Rodríguez

Fabregat, who is in favor of the relations with Cuba.

CHILE

Nearly two thousand textile workers went on a general strike, in demand of a 90% increase in their salaries and the fulfillment of other demands of a social nature. This general strike affects 56 of the most important factories in this branch of industry. The professionals of the Ministry of Public Works (engineers, architects, constructors, etc.) are at present out on a sit down strike.

Around 3,000 farmers and rural workers of 19 large ranches in the province of Talca agreed on a walk out strike, in protest for the discharge of the union leaders who worked in the ranches San José and San Ignacio, of the same zone.

In addition to this, it was learned that the 7,500 workers of the saltpetre industry in Maria Elena and Pedro Valdivia, simultaneously presented their demands to their respective administrations, covering salary increases and new contracts for all the workers of the industry.

PERU

An intense campaign is going on, both in the country and abroad, in favor of the liberation of the political prisoners; however, as a result of the present policy of terror maintained by the reactionary government of the proimperialist Belaúnde Terry, the jails continue full and the prisoners increasing day by day.

The newspaper "Unidad", spokesman of the Peruvian Communist Party, denounced the existence of concentration camps filled with political prisoners in Ayacucho and Cuzco, run under the guidance of Northamerican army men.

The guerrillas captured by the army are tortured and killed in these concentration camps. Also, many political prisoners have been transferred to these camps from the cities, and they have promptly disappeared, leaving no trace of their whereabouts.

"The struggle goes on, on all levels, regardless of the enemy reprisals" —were the words of the guerrilla leader Héctor Béjar, at present in prison, and theatened with the penalty of facing a firing squad, although a world—wide campaign has been undertaken, in an effort to save his life. Béjar addressed a vibrant open letter to the Peruvian youth, which is still circulating through the revolutionary underground, and in this letter he ratifies his decision to continue with the struggle.

NICARAGUA

The Somoza-inspired government of René Schick continues carrying out a series of terrorist actions against the rural regions of the country, attacking the population of the rural areas, in a vain attempt to terrorize them and avoid their organizing a fighting front against the exploiters and landowners.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

ECUADOR

The National Federation of Banana Workers of Ecuador, which is composed of small independent producers, declared a general strike, in demand of better prices for their products. The conflict has been brought to the attention of the great exporting firms by the producers, as these great exporters are in full control of all the shipments and exports out of the country.

MEXICO

"Cuba comprises for our country, and for all the peoples of Latin America, the maximum aspirations of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism" such are the words of an editorial of "La Voz de México", a newspaper published by the Mexican Communist Party, which goes on to say: "Our support of the triumphant revolution in the land of Martí is, in addition to a firm manifestation of proletarian internationalism, the expression of mutual interest in the defeat of imperialism, the defense of the immediate aspirations and of the struggle of each and every one of the Latin American countries for their final national liberation".

The Movement of National Liberation issued an energic pronouncement, condemning the assassination of the Venezuelan guerrilla leader, Fabricio Ojeda, and denouncing this monstrous crime of the Raúl Leoni régime.

COLOMBIA

When it became known that a guerrilla group had caused seven casualties to the Army in the zone of Guayabero, after a battle in which a sub-officer and two soldiers were killed, it was immediately reported that a Northamerican Military Mission is collaborating with the army in the preparation of a special general counter offensive against the guerrilla zone of Marquetalia, as a useless effort to encircle and destroy the guerrillas.

GUATEMALA

The Rebel Armed Forces, in a communiqué published in Guatemala City, stated that the offer of peace made by President Julio César Méndez Montenegro was simply a political trick, and ratified their decision to continue the revolutionary struggle. This communiqué, signed by "Comandante" Luis Augusto Turcios Lima, Leader of the FAR and Bernardo Alvarado Monzón, of the Guatemalan Workers Party, declares that Méndez Montenegro's offer is nothing but a scheme to try to divide and isolate the revolutionary forces, after which he plans to strike against the armed forces of the rebel army, and the people. After pointing out the understanding of the new government with Yankee imperialism and the internal reaction, the document of the Guatemalan revolutionaries remarks that "the economic problems can not be solved with partial reforms, but with the revolutionary transformations, diametrically opposed to the subservient policy of deferring to the interests of the Yankee monopolies, and

their local associates, which impede the development of the national economy".

"The Guatemalan guerrillas are not a sporadic occurrence, but a well founded hope of the people, and a guarantee that the revolution will emerge triumphant. Among their aims is the project to defeat the present army, and, after the victory, organize a popular army. "The divulgation of this communique coincided with the arrival to the capital of Guatemala, in oficial visit, of the Subsecretary of State of the United States of America, bringing his accolade to the new president.

The FAR of Guatemala has carried out different "harassing campaigns" in protest against the assassination of 28 political prisoners. One of the objectives of these campaigns is to impart a greater confidence in the strength of the people, and reply to the reactionary violence, with the violence of the revolutionary forces. The most outstanding actions performed by the guerrillas are:

In Nueva Concepción, Sabino Corleto — responsible for the murder of several farmers, and the torturing of political prisoners, was executed, together with the military commissioner, Teodoro Ambrosio author of numerous criminal deeds against the rural workers of the zone of Barberena. In Juliapa, Santa Rosa and Escuintla, the guerrillas cut all telephonic and telegraphic communications and paralyzed a freight train for over 5 hours.

These harassing campaigns ended with a guerrilla attack on the department of Zacapa, which annihilated an army column, resulting in the death of 14 army men, among which were Captain Dolores Amésquita and the known torturer an murderer of the zone, Vicente Canales. In addition to this, the guerrillas captured a considerable number of arms and ammunition.

Two ex-agents of the police department of the Guatemalan regime have confirmed the assassination of 28 political prisoners, who were detained by the henchmen of Peralta Azurdia. In reference to these crimes, the New York Times publishes a broad information offering details of this massacre, which has been denounced to the public opinion of the world, pointing out that, in some cases, the bodies of the victims have been thrown in the sea, from army planes.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Members of the Popular Dominican Movement, The 14th. of June Movement and the Union of Revolutionary Students, picketted in front of the embassy of Venezuela, as a protest for the assassination of the Chief of guerrillas, Fabricio Ojeda. Previously, the people had organized a parade, expressing their condemnation of this vile murder, and denouncing the puppet regime of Raúl Leoni and the Yankee imperialists.

BRAZIL

The regime of Castelo Branco has unleashed all its reactionary fury

against the Brazilian students. According to the newspaper, "Correio da Manha", over 800 students will shortly have to appear before the Tribunals of Military Intelligence, while large student groups have already been tried in Minas Gerais, Pernambuco and Bahía.

Regardless of this terror imposed by the Brazilian "gorillas", the students continue their struggle and secure victories against the oppression and exploitation of the military regime.

PORTO RICO

The Yankee Department of State revoked the passport of Norman Pietri, leader of the Movement for the Independence of Porto Rico, because he had travelled to several socialist countries. The Bar Association of Porto Rico, of which Pietri is a member, announced that it would proceed to defend him against this injustice.

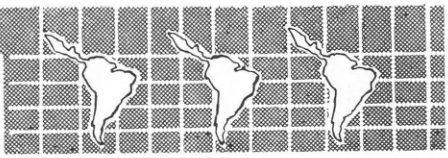
UNITED STATES

A group of farm workers of Mexican origin, residents of Texas, went on strike, demanding the right to syndicalization, and a minimum wage of $1.25 per hour. These workers, who are socially, racially and nationally discriminated, are being paid a wage of $0.85 an hour, which is the lowest in the State.

The integrationist leader, James Meredith, reiterated his appeal to the negroes to fight without fear, in defense of their legitimate rights; in an act held in front of the State Capitol in Jackson, capital of the State of Mississippi, over 16,000 people gathered to hear Meredith speak. He had been wounded by a racist, during the March for Freedom, however, he rejoined the marchers as soon as he was healed from his wound. During the course of his speech, Meredith explained the objectives of the march, which is to denounce the actions of the racists and confront them, also declaring his repeal of the creed of non-violence. He also cited two recent incidents, as an example of the type of situations in which the negroes have "the right to be violent".

During the marches organized in protest of racial discrimination, a number of negroes were wounded by the clubs and fire arms of the Chicago police. Four of them were killed, including two minors.

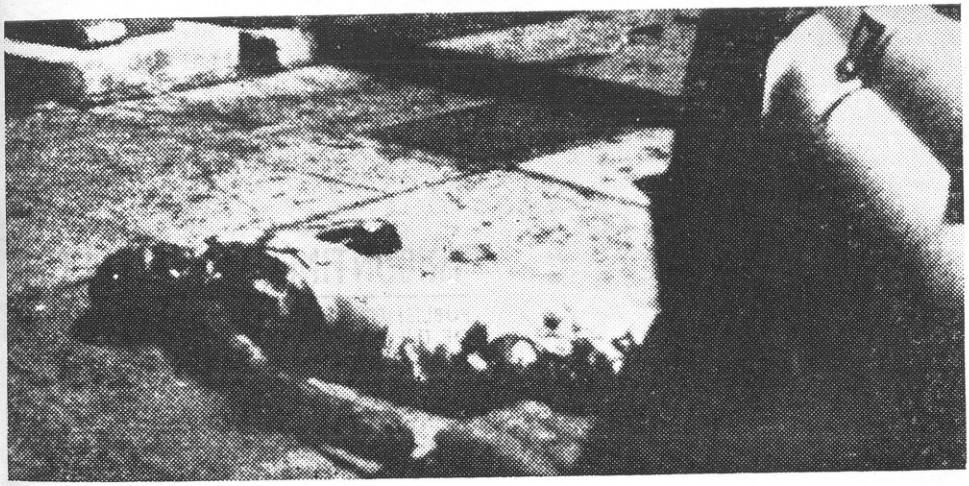
Also, in Omaha, Nebraska, new disturbances flared up, when a negro march was attacked by a group of racists, who provoked a veritable hand to hand battle, using fists, bottles and clubs. The victims of the aggression, mostly young negroes ranging in age from 17 to 20 years, riposted quickly to the attack. Such happenings are daily occurrences in different states of North America, owing to the protection enjoyed by the fascist and racist groups who discriminate and prosecute the negroes.

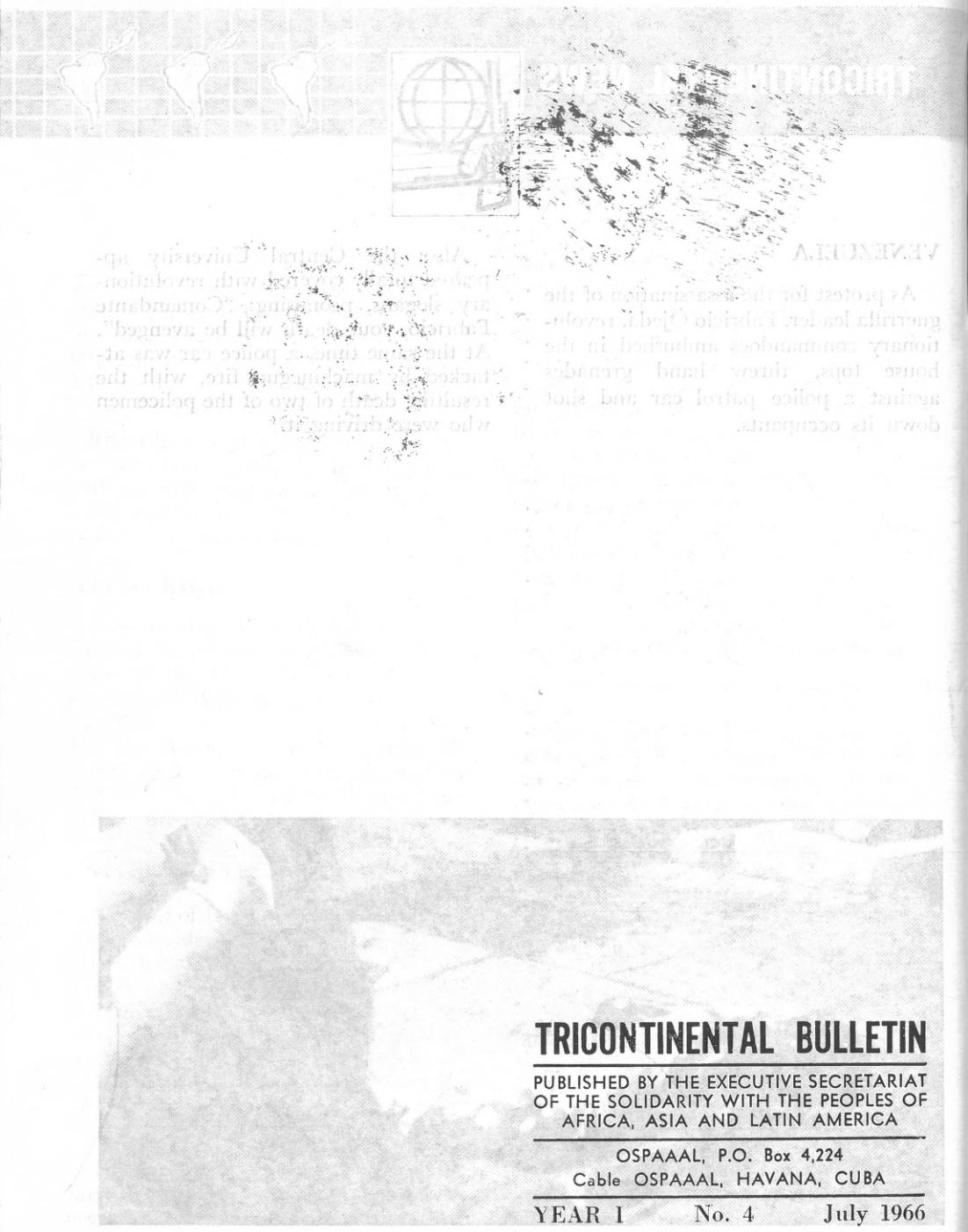


VENEZUELA

As protest for the assassination of the guerrilla leader, Fabricio Ojeda, revolutionary commandoes ambushed in the house tops, threw hand grenades against a police patrol car and shot down its occupants.

Also, the Central University appeared totally covered with revolutionary slogans, promising: "Comandante Fabricio, your death will be avenged". At the same time, a police car was attacked by machinegun fire, with the resulting death of two of the policemen who were driving it.





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